Question	Answer
What are you looking for?	• Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC) • Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) • Discarded Military Munitions • Explosive Munitions Constituents (MC)
What was Cold Springs Precision Bombing Range used for?	The former Cold Springs Precision Bombing Range is 2,622.08 acres and the area of the range cell is 649 acres. Cold Springs Precision Bombing Range land was acquired via purchase and lease in December 1941 and January 1942, by the Army (a total of 2,622.08 acres) for use as a precision bombing range for target practice. The site was used by several assigned military units for day and night training missions, including a squadron (the B-24 Bomber and the C-45 Cargo Aircraft) stationed at the Walla Walla Army Air Field. Three plotting and spotting towers, a pump house, and well were the only improvements to the site. The site was used from 1942 to 1946 as a practice bombing range using only M38A2 100-pound practice bombs filled with sand or flour. The site was declared surplus in October 1946 by the Army. The Archives Search Report dated November 19, 1947, indicated "The lands have been examined and have been cleared of all explosives or explosive objects reasonably possible to detect by visual inspection." Historical records indicate that the site was only used for M38A2 100-lb practice bombs with spotting charges. One landowner dug up a 37-millimeter (mm) point detonating artillery round. Private parties owned the land prior to the Army. The land was used for grazing of livestock. Army acquired the site in 1942, 310.36 acres was obtained from the Department of Interior and 2311.72 acres were leased from private parties. In August 1947, the Army declared the property surplus. The property is currently used for irrigated farming. Current owners are: Stahl Hutterian Brethren, 1485 North Hoffman Road, Ritzville, Wash. and Royale Columbia Farms, P.O. Box 93, Hermiston, Ore. The Corps will do this evaluation by conducting a MMRP SI. The SI will be conducted by a Corps contractor, Shaw Environmental. The work to be performed will include access to and a visual inspection of property that was part of the site. The inspection may also include soil and or water sampling.

Why is the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers involved?	The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is responsible for Department of Defense environmental programs on former lands. In the late 1980s the "Formerly Used Defense Site" program was the initiated. The Corps has conducted several activities actions leading to the current project.
What prompted the current Site Investigation?	In 2002 (National Defense Authorization Act), Congress required DoD to create an inventory of defense sites known or suspected of containing munitions or munitions constituents. DoD will prioritize the nationwide sites needing action and provide Congress with a response plan. All the Site Inspections need to be completed by the year 2010.
How many sites are you inspecting?	Currently there are seven sites in Oregon, but others may be identified in the future. Nationwide, DoD has identified over 3,300 sites with the following breakdown. • Active installations (1,333) • Base Realignment and Closure(BRAC) (318) • Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) (1,658)
What is the goal of the Site Inspections?	To determine if munitions or munitions constituents are present.
What are the possible outcomes after completion of the SI?	Possible Outcomes of an SI are the elimination of a site from further action or identify the need for further investigation.
What if there is a need for further investigation?	If there is a need to investigate further work may include: • Remedial Investigation (RI) • Feasibility Study (FS) • Determine need for a time-critical removal action
How will the SI information be used if further work is needed?	SI provides information needed for EPA's Hazard Ranking System for National Priorities List (Superfund) sites. DoD will use the information for it's new Munitions Response Site Prioritization Protocol.
What all is involved in the Site Inspection process?	The process begins with a review of available data, what we already know. Next a Technical Project Planning (TPP) is developed followed by a work plan, actual field work and finally a final report summarizing all activities.
What is the Technical Project Plan?	The TPP is developed by meeting with stakeholders (regulators, property owners, local businesses etc) and identifying their issues

	concerns. Identifying Areas of Concern (AOCs) at the former camp, reviewing site information, verifying current and future land use. The TTP will develop a Conceptual Site Model, Identify Data Gaps and Data Objectives. Finally all parties will concur on a field work approach.
What types of munitions were used at Cold Springs Precision Bombing Range?	• Practice Bomb, 100-pound (M38A2) • Spotting Charge (M1A1) • Spotting Charge (M3) • Spotting Charge (M4) • 37-mm Practice Projectile (M55A1) • Bombing Range Fuze (M56)
What other activites were there at Cold Springs Precision Bombing Range?	• None
What other work has been done on the Cold Springs Precision Bombing Range?	• An ASR was issued in June 1997. The ASR documented that the Cold Springs Precision Bombing Range was used for practice bombing using the M38A2, practice bombs. Numerous M38MA2 remnants littered the northern and southern slopes of the target area. No intact spotting charges were found. There is no historical evidence that the range was ever used for gunnery practice. However, a 37-mm projectile was recovered by a landowner from the immediate area of the range. The projectile was likely dropped from a P-39 aircraft. • An ASR Supplement was completed in 2004 and indicated one range, the Bombing Target.
Have munitions been found in the area?	• During June and July 1944, numerous fires were reportedly caused by dropping of M38-A2 practice bombs by units on training missions. • Historical documentation revealed problems with accidental bomb releases during the month of May 1945: One of the accidental bomb releases was due to the release in extended vision by the lead bombardier of a six ship formation. The 15 released bombs were located and disposed of. The second accidental release was the result of improperly adjusted bomb rack controls. The exact location of the bombs was not determined. • On May 17, 1995, personnel from the USACE St. Louis District conducted a site visit. The team met with Mr. John Walchli, a long-time resident and lessee. Mr.

	Walchli informed the team of numerous discoveries of practice bomb remnants he made, and that he buried a large quantity of that material in the eastern portion of irrigation circle #22. Additionally, he showed the site inspection team a live 37-mm, point detonating artillery round which he unearthed in approximately 1975 from irrigation circle #20. Markings indicated it was a M55A1 practice round; however, it had a M56 fuze (which is highly explosive and point-detonating). The round was likely dropped from a P-39 aircraft. The team also met with Harold Nakamo (representative for Makami Farms). Mr. Nakamo indicated the greatest concentration of bomb remnants he observed was at irrigation circle #16.
What will the Corp be inspecting?	The Corps'contractor will be taking samples of soil, surface water and sediment, and groundwater.
Will the Site Inspection involve heavy equipment?	The SI will be non intrusive type of reconnaissance. The process will be visual and with the use of Magnetometers. The SI will be done by trained Unexploded Ordinance Experts. Their goal will be to avoid UXO, select samples and evaluate munitions.
Where will they get their samples from?	The will be getting samples from shallow soils, surface water/sediment and groundwater.